

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 20

Chinook, Alberta. Thursday, August 27th 1936

No. 68

Men's Gloves	40 cts to \$1.50
G. W. G. and Master Machanic Overalls,	
Men's Dress and Work Shirts	\$1.10 to \$1.65
Cotton Comforters at	
Sheeting 81 inches wide	55c
Corn Syrup 10 lbs	74c
Red & White Coffee in Jars	40c
Tomatoes per Basket	30c
Apples 4 lbs	25c
Cups & Saucers 6 for	45c
Honey 10 lbs	\$1.15
Several pieces Enamel Ware	each 29c

Acadia Produce Co.

School days are here again let us supply your needs Erasers, Scribblers, Drawing pads Rulers, Crayons, Pens, pencils etc.

Fresh Apples, Tomatoes, Peaches, Green Peppers, Lemons and Oranges.

BANNER HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

SPECIAL

Ford power plant complete with gas tank, governor, pulley, radiator, & complete with frame. \$35.00

We have a Good Supply of Tractor Oils and Fuels.

I. H. C. & JOHN DEERE
Repairs on hand.

COOLEY BROS.



LOCAL NEWS

Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Carpenter of Calgary, and daughter, Mis Carpenter R. N. of Standmore, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stewart also at Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart's home.

Mr. J. C. Cottrell, of Cereal, spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rutley, Kindersley, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lee.

The Friendly Circle will meet Wednesday September 9 at the home of Mrs Russell Warr.

The Ladies' Card Club will meet Tuesday evening Sept. 1 at the home of Mrs. W. S. Lee.

Jas. Aitken who is in charge of the Western Canada Flour Mills Elevator at Kirkcaldy, spent the week end with relatives and friend.

Within the last two weeks the Chinook district has had heavy soaking rains.

Mr. J. Cooley, Mrs. L. Cooley and three boys motor ed to Calgary Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Flater, of Duchess, visited with the former's grandmother, Mrs. Myhre this week.

Mrs. Jas. Dick and son, of Calgary, visited this week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Anderson.

Mr. Hardy and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Anderson and son, of Portland, Oregon, visited this week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Anderson.

Mrs. Rudy left this week for Portland where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Loyd Anderson.

The following Chinook students have been writing off exams, this week at Oyen namely: Jay Massey, Agnes Bunney, Myrtle O'Malley, Leonard Yait and Arlene Lister.

W. I. Will Hold Constituency Conference

The Constituency Conference for Acadia West will be held in Chinook on Tuesday afternoon, September 3rd.

The meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall—above the Red & White Store.

A prize has been offered by Mrs. Hill, convener for Agriculture, for the best vegetable grown by a Women's Institute member. These will be exhibited and judged at the conference.

The meeting is open to all who are interested.

Rhubarb & Strawberry Jam 4 lb pail 49c
10 bars Pearl Soap, 5 bars Witch Hazel,
1 Grass Mat 66 x 34-2 all for 98c.
Evaporated Apricot 2 lbs 45c
Memba per pkt 15c

This is Peach preserving week.

Fresh Pears, Plums, Apples, Crabs, etc.

School Supplies of all kinds.

Chinook Trading Co.

REARVILLE NEWSLETS

Born—10 AM, and Mrs. Lionel Senecal Tuesday August 25th, at the Cereal Hospital a son.

A number from the Rearville district attended the social credit picnic at Cereal on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Courts and Mr. and Mrs. G. Brodie made a business trip to Bassano last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Robinson and family, and Mrs. Wigg of Lakeau Lake were dinner guests at the Chalkline home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Osterber entertained Sunday. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Vilton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Strand, Misses Duff and Wigg.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Robinson visited at the T. Mason home Sunday.

Anglican Church Services were held Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Warren entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Allen Sunday.

Friday's hail storm did considerable damage. Several buildings were overturned while stacked feed was well scattered.

Mrs. Steve Lesiak is on the sick list and is at present with Mrs. Walzak.

Miss L. Robison who has been at the N. D. Stewart home during the summer, returned last week.

Mrs. John Watson who has been in the Rearville district for several years left for Drumbeller.

Chuck Roast of Beef .10c
Cottage Rolls per lb .25c
Veal Cuts now on hand
Fresh Mutton

Our New Wall Paper Samples have arrived, come in and look them over.

Prices from .10c up per roll, Bring in your hides and horsehair. Highest prices.

Chinook Meat Market

Let us Supply You
With Your

**Printing
Requirements**

The Chinook Advance



The Search For Economic Safety

One frequently hears it said nowadays that the subject of economics should find a place, and an important place, on the curriculum of the public and high schools.

The proposal has arisen, no doubt, out of the depression from which the countries of the world have been suffering and their populations groping, more or less in the dark, in the hope of finding a way out of the financial and economic difficulties which are besetting them and from which apparently a slow, but it is to be hoped a sure, emergence is in progress.

It is urged that matters pertaining to currency and credit are complicated and that the average person arrives at the so-called age of maturity and discretion with very little knowledge to guide him on topics which, after all, are of great importance to everyone. Even the fundamental principles are obscure to the average man, and this applies not only to the farmer on the land and the merchant in the country store, but to the average business man in the larger centres.

It is pointed out that after all it is the average elector who must decide what course his country, his province or his community must take through what, to the great majority, is an uncharted sea, at any rate uncharted and unknown so far as they are concerned. It is the average elector who goes to the polls and gives direction, through his vote, to his representative who naturally feels that it is incumbent to carry out the mandate thus conferred upon him.

And in recent years, as a result of general and local conditions, these mandates have largely taken the form of instruction as to what policies should be pursued in regard to questions respecting the uses of currency and credit and the forms they should take. These have lately become important issues in elections, both in restricted community areas as well as in the wider provincial and national fields, not only in this country but in the majority of countries in the civilized world.

This being the case, it is highly important that the electorate should be well posted on at least the fundamental principles underlying the various economic theories presented for their approval or rejection and as to whether or not they are feasible. When new experiments in financing are proposed the electors should have some knowledge as to their feasibility or otherwise and some history, if such is available, to guide them as to the results of similar experiments in the past and elsewhere.

Unfortunately this is not always the case. One hears a great deal of discussion on currency and money groups are gathered together. Some of the contributions to these discussions are based on sound facts and known principles and some, on the contrary are based on pure theorization and largely inspired only by a very natural desire to try something which may prove a panacea.

Equally unfortunately, however, there is always the risk of an uninformed electorate, or an electorate not well grounded in fundamentals, rushing into some experiment which might prove to be disastrous in its effects and result in stepping "out of the frying pan into the fire."

These statements are not made with the intention of deriding experimentation in the economic field. On the contrary. The world and conditions in the world are changing almost daily. Progress must and will be made in this as in other spheres of life. In the field of medicine, in the field of science and in other departments of life, enormous progress has been made in recent years, and largely as a result of experimentation, but usually it will be found that progress has resulted by moving forward step by step along the path of construction on accepted fundamental facts. In these fields results are usually only achieved by workers who know and understand basic principles.

Fortunately the public is awakening to a realization that if they are to guide the destinies of themselves and their fellows successfully in the economic sphere they must have a grounding of reliable information on which to base their conclusions and to apply as tests. This is demonstrated by the tremendous increase in the sale of books and pamphlets on these and kindred topics in the last few years and in the increased demand for such works at the public libraries.

The greatest immediate danger that exists in this widespread demand for information is the possibility of confusion on the part of readers who are bombarded on all hands with innumerable theories; but this danger may be avoided or at least partially offset, if the reader will search for definite proven facts, in the light of history and experimentation, and proceed from there to build up his conclusions as to what may be safe and what dangerous.

The proposal to make economics a more important subject of study for the youth of to-day in the schools is one that has considerable merit, but until a new generation is grounded in fundamentals and practical principles, the adults who are being called upon to determine policies for present day adoption must necessarily continue to seek guidance from available literature plus their own good common sense.

The Coronation Procession

Route As Arranged Will Be Longest On Record

Official announcement of the route to be taken by the king's coronation procession on May 12, 1937, showed the drives to and from Westminster Abbey would be the longest on record, covering nearly twice the distance of the coronation route taken by the late King George.

The route will traverse no street twice, thus giving the enormous crowds expected from home and overseas ample opportunity to see the pageantry.

The route from Buckingham Palace to the west entrance of Westminster Abbey will be by way of the Mall, Trafalgar square, Whitehall and Parliament street. The return journey will be via Victoria embankment, Northumberland avenue, Cockspur street, Pall Mall, St. James street, Piccadilly, Regent street, Oxford street, the Marble arch and Hyde Park corner.

Hoard Platinum For War Use

Japanese women adorn their fingers with platinum rings in peace time, so that there shall be a large reserve supply of this precious metal in war time. The king's visit under the direction of the "Japan Platinum Popularization Society."

A woman residing in Durham, England, is reported to wear size 21 shoes.

Must Obey Or Suffer

Small Wonder Russians Do Not Look Particularly Happy

Hon. W. D. Euler, Canada's minister of trade and commerce, has been looking at Germany and Russia. On a purely business mission, his observations are naturally confined to generalities. But he did comment on the fact that in Moscow, greatest of the Soviet's cities, the people did not look particularly happy. If this sounds like a trite remark, it nevertheless comes from a man who is well accustomed to sizing up crowds in a realistic way. There is value in this. It is a relief from the more familiar and more scientific analyses of Russian systems and developments. Whatever their benefits and their ideals, the people of Russia to-day are forced to follow a mode of life and work set by a small dictatorial group at the head of the state. It is not for them to complain that it is not the way they would choose; they obey or they suffer.—Hamilton Spectator.

Inscription Is Brief

The briefest inscription which has ever appeared on a field marshal's baton is on that which the Duke of Connaught, as senior Field Marshal of the British Army, handed to his great-nephew, the King, at Buckingham Palace. It reads simply, "His Majesty King Edward VIII, field marshal, January 21, 1936." 2165

The Champion Loser

Man Who Lost Millions By Selling Stock Too Soon

Among the many romantic aspects of the colossal growth of the Ford Motor Company nothing is stranger in all the history of finance, perhaps, than the large fortune made by James Couzens, and the huge loss suffered by Alexander V. Malcomson who was Ford's principal backer. Senator Couzens made 29 million dollars; poor Malcomson cheated himself out of close to 300 millions. Instead of becoming one of the world's richest men, he sold his stock for a mere pittance.

The Ford Motor Company was incorporated on June 16, 1903. Fifty-one per cent. of the stock issue of \$100,000 was split evenly between Henry Ford and Alexander Malcomson. Among the other stockholders were Couzens, at that time only a clerk in the coal business conducted by Malcomson, who subscribed \$2,500 and the Dodge brothers, John P. and Horace E., who contracted to build the Fords in their machine shop and who each got a \$5,000 interest in the Ford Company.

In 1906, Malcomson sold his \$25,000 worth of stock to Ford for \$175,000 and probably thought he was doing handsomely inasmuch as he had increased his original investment six times in three years. But wait—Couzens hung on until 1919, a year in which the company's profit was close to 70 million dollars. The Ford family bought Couzens' stock of \$2,500 and paid him 29 million, 308 thousand dollars for it. He was the last minority stockholder. Had Malcomson not sold out till then, he would have drawn out just ten times as much as Couzens did, or approximately 300 million dollars.

Malcomson thus must go down in financial history as the toughest loser on the books; as a man who stood to gain the largest profits on record but didn't have the patience or the wisdom to wait thirteen years longer.

Dream Highway Progressing

Proposed Road Between Alaska and South America Being Developed

The "dream highway"—a good road from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Buenos Aires, South America, 12,000 miles away—is being developed, but there still remains plenty of mileage to fill, of which the missing sections in the mooted British Columbia-Alaska road are a major part.

A tourist from Vancouver can now drive over well-paved roads as far as Mexico City, 3,600 miles, or little more than one-quarter of the mileage that will be available for him when the Pan-American highway is finally completed. The same highway, however, extends an additional 836 miles northward in British Columbia to Hazelton, B.C.

One of the first definite links to be completed will be from Mexico City to Panama, of which 165 miles to Tehuacan is already passable by motor.

Another difficulty in the making of the highway will be the construction of a road over a 400-mile stretch of jungle and mountain from Panama City to the Colombian border in South America.

South America has considerable stretches of excellent road, with occasional rough and rugged patches. In Peru the government laid down 2,000 miles of good road from the northern border of Chile. From there to Santiago in Chile the motorist can travel on another highway 1,577 miles.

From Santiago, a road leads eastward over the Andes mountains, a highway constructed under incredible difficulties and open only in summer. At Mendoza in the Argentine this road joins the Argentine section of the highway which carries on for 850 miles to the southern terminus of the "dream highway," Buenos Aires.

Stages A Surprise

Geyser In Yellowstone Park Better Than Its Own Record

The longest and shortest intervals between eruptions of Old Faithful Geyser were recorded at Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, recently. The usually reliable geyser spouted once at 11:56 a.m. and then burst into action again at 12:26 p.m., a wait of only thirty minutes. Then followed an interval of 92 minutes, or until 1:58 p.m. Old Faithful seldom varies from 65-minute intervals between outbursts.

What nation produces the most marriages? Fascination.

More than 6,758,000,000 pieces of mail passed through the British post office department in the last year.

England's average annual income per capita is about \$250.

Predicts Long Drouth For U.S.

Weather Man Would Move 59,000 Families From Dry Areas

Migration of 59,000 families from the drouth-damaged farms of the great plains of the United States was recommended in a population survey of that area by Dr. C. W. Thornthwaite, former University of Oklahoma climatologist.

His study, published by the University of Pennsylvania, contended wind erosion had damaged 65 per cent. of the plains region, extending from the Canadian border into the Texas Panhandle.

A long-range government program for the return of millions of acres of wheat land to its native sod, he said, might be the only means of checking the devastating dust storms.

Observing long dry spells have been frequent in the history of the plains, Thornthwaite predicted "the present drouth might be prolonged for 20 or more years.

Evidence from tree rings, lake levels and other sources was cited in the survey to show a 40-year drouth began in 1825 and was interrupted by only occasional wet years.

But the weather expert estimated that a minimum of 12,610 families should move out of Montana, the state in which he reported the greatest "surplus population." He urged a migration of 12,000 families from Texas and 7,600 from North Dakota. Heavy removals also were suggested for South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Colorado.

"The ideal situation in the great plains," he said, "would be a practically complete return to a grazing economy where pasturing of the range is supplemented by the raising of feed and forage crops."

Newspaper Favors

Many People Who Are Expecting Something For Nothing

We have often reflected upon the slowness of people to thank editors for the favors which newspapers do for them. Individuals and organizations are constantly asking for publicity to assist them in promoting various kinds of worthy causes. Space is the only commodity aside from circulation which publishers have to sell, and this is a fact which too many seem to forget. Some are even critical enough to return what we give them and their projects. A still greater number forget to make any acknowledgment of the courtesy extended to them. We have in mind a biblical instance of ingratitude in which only one in 10 was critical enough to return with thanks on his lips and in his face.—Toronto Mail & Empire.

Leaves Estate To Secretary

Fleet Street Writer Gave Fortune To Lifelong Friend

The estate of Arthur Anthony Bauman, London, one of the best known of Fleet street writers, was probated at £86,000 (\$430,000). He left practically all of it to his secretary and lifelong friend, George Browning. Both were bachelors and lived together for 46 years. Bauman suffered paralysis for 12 years and Browning taught him to use his left hand. Bauman was 80; Browning is over 70.

New Revolver Tested

A new revolver of tremendous power, which J. Edgar Hoover says might wreck an automobile engine with a single shot, is being tested by the United States bureau of investigation which he heads. The gun, 44 to 49 ounces, inflicts a large wound and the impact of a bullet from it was said to have a force of 802 pounds. The regular service type has an impact of only 350 pounds.

"Do you know why your stories aren't a success?" "I can't imagine!" "Yes, that's the whole trouble."



DIXIE is the thrifty man's smoke. You cut it as you use it and the plug remains fresh to the last cut.

DIXIE

PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

All Of Same Make

King Edward's Car Thirty-Seventh Made For British Royalty

The first royal car in the world—it is still in running order—was a 6-horse power one supplied to King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, in 1890, states the Overseas Daily Mail. From that year the Kings and Queens of England have owned thirty-six state cars, all of the same make. King Edward's new car is the thirty-seventh. The last big car used by King George was made specially for his Jubilee tours in London.

SELECTED RECIPES

UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

Place 2 tablespoons butter and 1 cup brown sugar in well-greased pan and heat until sugar has dissolved. Cool, and place layer of pineapple, apricots, peaches or any other cooked fruit in syrup. Sprinkle with coarsely chopped nuts and cover with following batter:
 ½ cup butter
 ½ cup fruit sugar
 2 eggs
 1½ cups Purity flour
 ½ cup milk or fruit juice
 3 teaspoons baking powder

Had Ballots In Pocket

Idaho Judge Was Too Busy Ploughing To Count Votes

After many fruitless telephone calls, unofficial calculators of the primary election reached the wife of a precinct judge in remote southeastern Idaho.

"He returns? No, she was sorry she didn't have them. She didn't think Henry had counted the votes yet."

"He's out plowing and has the ballots in his overalls pocket," she explained. Henry was in a field 10 miles from a telephone.

Most Unusual Catch

Topping the unusual catches of veteran anglers fishing Quebec waters this summer are a pair of Siamese twin fish recently displayed in Montreal. The fish, members of the guppy family, are getting along well together.

The advantage of using a taxi is that you feel so happily neutral when a fender is crumpled.

Trapped For Six Months

Soviet Soldiers Caught In Mountain By Great Blizzard

Three Soviet Robinson Crusoes, trapped in the blind, snowfilled mountain passes of Western Siberia without supplies, not only maintained themselves for six months, but also several escaped convicts, border jumpers and other criminals they captured, according to a drama-filled saga printed in the "Krasnaya Svezda," the official newspaper of the Red Army.

The three Red Army men left Novosibirsk Sept. 3 of last year for a mountain post carrying a month's supply of food and ammunition. A great blizzard swept the land two weeks later. When the men crept from their tough huts, every outgoing step was obliterated. A border patrol sent to search for the men returned empty handed.

Again in March of this year, when the mountain snows were melting, a squad of soldiers set forth, this time believing they'd come upon the skeletons of their buddies. Approaching the camp, they saw a thin wreath of smoke in the air. Rifle signal was returned with rifle signal. The bearded Crusoes tumbled into the arms of their rescuers.

The marooned men had built themselves about tough huts, lived on wild game, with which the region abounded, perfecting themselves in marksmanship so that no bullet was wasted. They had not had bread for six months.

Several lawbreakers, whom they'd picked up in the mountains, and who had lived freely with the Red guards, went back to civilization with them.

Football Fans Defy Fire

Firemen Had To Force Them From Grandstand In Australia

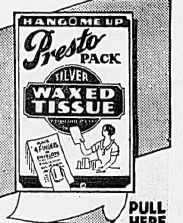
Three thousand football fans sat amid the smoke of an uncontrollable fire in a grandstand in Sydney, Australia, and engrossed in the game, they refused to move until forced to do so by firemen. A few minutes after they had left flames burst through the floor. Until the firemen acted the fans regarded the blaze as a joke, and paid closest attention to the game, which was continued despite the fact that clouds of smoke were blowing across the field.

"Opportunity knocks for every man." A woman gets a ring.

Save "LEFT-OVERS" with Appleford's Presto PACK WAXED TISSUE

MORE CONVENIENT TO USE....

Just hang a package in your kitchen. You'll be delighted with its convenience... for, with one hand, you can easily extract a single sheet at a time leaving the other hand free to hold the "left-over" being wrapped.



Warehouses at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

Iron the Easy Way

Coleman

SELF-HEATING IRON

Why You Should Have It

1. Costs only 1/2 as much to use
2. Lights instantly
3. No need for gas
4. Quickly ready for use
5. Maintenance-free
6. Houses as chaplains
7. Irons with ease
8. Saves 1/2 ironing time
9. No fire to build
10. No ash to carry

See your dealer or write to Coleman Iron Co., Ltd., 1000 Main St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101

Thou Shalt Not Love

— A NOVEL BY —
GEORGIA GRAIG

CHAPTER IV.—Continued

"Whew! So it's like that! I thought there was something—the minute I saw you—Egyptian yourself—those eyes—your skin. . . Or say, maybe you're some noble's mistress in disguise, seeing the sights, eh?"

Starr smiled, but did not look at him. "Not an heiress," she said slowly. "Merely the holder of an heirloom — of most indeterminate value."

The man's eyes were puzzled. He glanced around the room. He knew the place. There was no uncertainty about the type of people who frequented it. Particularly about the women who frequented it. Oh, most especially about the women. . . And yet—Here was a girl who looked like some Egyptian princess come to life, and she spoke like—Michael Fairbourne gave it up. No girl he knew could come back at him with the Arab evening prayer for an answer, and he was fond of bringing into the conversation whenever he could some reference of that one trip of his to Egypt.

Better watch his step, though, when he got right down to talking to a daughter of the Nile. If she was one. There was something, mighty American about this girl, for all of her mysterious eyes. And he must not forget that his one interest in talking to her right now—in talking to any girl—was . . .

He lifted his cocktail glass, smiling at her over it.

"You," he remarked, "if I remember, were complaining just a few hours ago about wanting to play. You said to be doing all right. How I didn't waste any sympathy."

"You don't understand," said Starr, and wondered if she shouldn't go. After all, did she have any right to be here under such false pretenses?

The man laughed. "You said you wanted to play, didn't you? Well? Her eyes glowed with a close, strange, mysterious inner fire. Starr faced him. She repeated, as if it were a lesson well learned in a voice despairing, desperate, the exact words she had said to this same man at noon on the sunlit Avenue:

"Yes! More than anything else on earth, I do want to play!"

And then a rush of hot, incoherent words that for the life of her she could not have held back, came from her quivering lips. The voice of suppressed emotion too powerful to control that all day had been gathering for its climax, the cry of a bitter, tortured soul that tore through all the civilized repression which she had sought to bring to her aid through philosophic reverie.

She did not seem to be talking to the man especially. She was crying out to the world at large, and to Heaven above, in the sordid atmosphere of that cafe which in her mental state might as well have been a mosque or a Bowerly mission.

"Yes! I want to have everything I've ever had! I want to crowd a lifetime of excitement into every single day! I want to spend money! I want gorgeous clothes; I want to be so beautiful that every woman will envy me, and every man will want to love me. I don't want to think of yesterday nor tomorrow—just today! I want to dance and sing and laugh. I want to be as bubbly as champagne!"

Her voice trailed off, the burst of passionate energy spent. What was the use? She might as well wish for the moon. She couldn't even be here under false pretenses talking to a man at all, if she was not really from the same man into the Museum, and then as a sort of reaction decided to have some kind of a fling at least with her last pitiful bit of change. He would never understand that. Nobody would. But who

would believe her reasons—or that she, young as she was, was one whose sands of life were already all but run out?

A damp chill clouded everything. The glare of the orchestra might as well have been from another world. Her eyes must have been moist for the tall figure of the bronzed stranger who had so carelessly and confidentially asked to sit beside her suddenly blurred.

In a daze she felt his hand touch her arm. He was speaking to her, the queerest old man in his voice. "You and I must have a serious talk, young lady," he announced in that masterful tone of his. "I thought so the first time I saw you on Fifth Avenue—I was so nearly certain of it that I almost chased you later in the day and when my eyes cleared here a few minutes ago to get out of the rain and saw you, I was certain of it. . . You—you sound as if you were the very girl I'm looking for."

A vague remark, but as he said it in the crisp voice of his there was something so impersonal in the tone, the intonations, that Starr had no feeling of discomfort which would certainly have been the case if a more personal tone had crept in. She glanced at him shyly, but he was not looking at her. His eyes were narrowed as if he were deeply considering some important problem.

"I—I don't understand," she said, her tone almost a whisper. He nodded, and his grin came back. "You'll will. I'll see to that."

Let's dance. Starr had never had much opportunity to dance, but she loved it. She was a dancer born, and feeling as she did tonight it would have made no difference to her whether she was dancing in a questionable night spot like La Luna, or in a pocket handkerchief floor, or in the midst of the great desert. Dancing with this stranger who had so oddly come into her life, though, was a breathless business, would have been even if it had not been for the novelty and her own devil-may-care attitude about her.

Starr was to tell and so graceful as she swept her around the room; she could not have helped following him as he had never danced a step in her life. She was panting a little, her mysterious eyes shining, when they paused a moment at those of the dance, and the other dancers set up an insistent clamor for an encore. The music swung into a rumba and Starr was in his arms again. That was one dance she had never tried in her life, but she had never seen. But when her hand touched his, Starr felt the little mincing, provocative steps, she followed his lead easily, as if she had been dancing with him all her life. It was a mad dance. One to have every nerve tingle and the blood pulse hotly through the veins.

Starr forgot that she had not at all been dancing through life. She forgot the curse of Tut-Amen-Ra—that she was doomed to live but six months. She had never felt so gloriously alive. She forgot her grief over going into eternity without living, for she was living.

"I—I don't understand," Starr said, she looked up into the tall, bronzed man's face as he led her back to their table. With glowing eyes, still under the spell of a sort of pagan music which was new to her, she said:

"That was glorious! I didn't know dancing could be like that!"

There was a twisted smile on his lips as he glanced down at her. "You've got a good racket," he murmured. "You said that as if you mean it. Nothing like throwing your heart into your profession. . . It's been dancing through life. She forgot the curse of Tut-Amen-Ra—that she was doomed to live but six months. She had never felt so gloriously alive. She forgot her grief over going into eternity without living, for she was living.

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"That was glorious! I didn't know dancing could be like that!"

There was a twisted smile on his lips as he glanced down at her. "You've got a good racket," he murmured. "You said that as if you mean it. Nothing like throwing your heart into your profession. . . It's been dancing through life. She forgot the curse of Tut-Amen-Ra—that she was doomed to live but six months. She had never felt so gloriously alive. She forgot her grief over going into eternity without living, for she was living.

like questions, anyhow. . . . Believe in thinking like a Chinese valet once had, who would insist, when I'd want to know something or other: "Mind always sublimely innocent of idea not it's own business." What I've just asked you is my own business, or at least I think so, and—" "You'll have to explain, I think," Starr said, and was uncertain whether the joy of her dance, the sense of being "in things" was worth what was beginning to look like a rather impertinent cross examination which was not justified. Still it was late here, no matter what kind of place it was, and she was gathering from a few of her companion's dropped remarks that it was not exactly his kind of rendezvous. Much better than being out-of-along-going nowhere.

It looked anything but cheerful outside. A cold rain rilled down the wide curtain window, blistering the pane with sleet-slick drops; mist hung around the street lights. It would probably rain the rest of the night. It made even a place like this a cocoon of delight to a forlorn girl—a place that was all warmth and soft lights. What if there was heart-break, too? What if the heart-break she was trying to forget.

The man beside her was saying something, but at first she hardly realized what it was. It made so little difference. She was waiting, his hands fumbling a little nervously with his glass, as though he were a bit uncertain himself just what it was he wanted to say. She heard him repeat:

(To Be Continued)

King Edward's Car

Built For His Personal Use, It Has Many New Features

The new motorcar which the King has had built for his personal use is limousine, with maroon body and vermilion lines, says the Overseas Daily Mail. Londoners remember the royal car always used by the late King. It was recognizable not only by its red shield with the gold crown and its absence of number plates, which gave it a right of way through all traffic. It was also the largest private car in the world, with a wheel-base of 13 feet one inch and a track of five feet four inches. There was a reason for this. King George and Queen Mary sat on two arm-chair seats that were fixed to the door pillars, in the exact middle of the car. Behind them sat a lady-in-waiting and an equerry. Since King Edward is not married there is no longer any need for an unusually big state limousine. It was therefore, decided at his express wish to build a state car in which the King and an equerry could be seated in comfort at the back. Between the King and his equerry is an arm-rest and is interesting. By lifting up the top of the rest, the King will have access to a sort of miniature desk in which are pen, ink, pencils, paper and even cigarettes. This is not the only new feature. Newly-designed lamps have been introduced and now King Edward will be able either to read or to write in the car, with comfort at night. Another change made by the King's wish is that the upholstery is of royal blue cloth, instead of leather, which was favored by King George. A 32-horse power straight eight car has a new design in wind-screens. It is in one piece, cut very low, so that the driver may have an absolutely clear view. Should the King wish to have more than one equerry with him, there are two folding seats, built in so that those who use them will face forward.

Small European Wheat Crop

Reported To Be The Lowest In Three Or Four Years

The smallest wheat crop for three or four years in continental Europe was reported by the United States department of agriculture.

Its bureau of agricultural economics said the European crop, excluding Russia, would amount to about 1,492,000,000 bushels compared to 1,573,535,000 bushels last year. Countries in the Danube basin will produce 250,000,000 bushels this year compared to 301,690,000 bushels last year, it was said, because of an excellent crop.

This export surplus in the Danube will care for several deficit producing countries in Europe, it was said. However, "some abundant increases in European imports of wheat" are expected, the report said, because of a desire of some countries to build up stocks.

Snobs are people who make embarrassed excuses when unexpected guests catch them eating in the kitchen.

A dentist in Illinois diverts the attention of his patients by showing moving pictures on the wall in front of them.

The Cause Of It All

Many Areas Have Had Drouth Conditions They Never Knew Before

When the farmer must stand helplessly by and see his season's crops, his year's hopes literally burned out by a scorching sun and hot winds, with no rainfall to relieve the situation, it is bad enough, and about all that human endurance can bear; but when on top of all that the home water supply fails it is no wonder if discouragement turns to bitterness.

What's it all about—this unusual weather we have had the past few years? Many regions have had heat and drouth they never before knew, in both intensity and duration. Then last winter the other extreme of unprecedented cold brought its share of suffering and loss. Is our climate changing? Or, as some think, are we as a people being punished for our drift away from religion and the discipline of the spirit which it imposes? Have we had too much, have we lived too easily, and because we ceased to be humble and thankful to a Supreme Power that showered blessings upon us, are we now being set back to a taste of hardship to bring us to our senses? There are plenty of good substantial people who feel this way—and who is there to say they are not right?

But we can only go on, expecting in tomorrow what we experienced yesterday. It is the only guide we have, and when our yesterday again comes true, let us not forget to be humble and thankful before a Power that we cannot understand but in which we sense the control of our destinies. — Chicago Daily Drivers' Journal.

Hopes To Be Recalled

Former King Alfonso Thinks Spain May Want Him Again

Once-King Alfonso, 47, less debonair than in the early days of his exile, his swarthy face more lined and his agile figure heavier, packed his bag at Browns Hotel—the quiet Buckingham in Dover street. Piccadilly more known to foreign rulers than to Londoners—a few weeks ago and caught a train for the Continent.

He is a frequent traveler to and from London, but this time he had received news from Spain. In the social round for King Alfonso. He has not been received by the Royal Family since his hurried flight from Madrid. The British Royal family have not forgiven him for leaving Queen Ena to find her own way from the rioting capital.

Newspaper men live with her mother, Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, at Kensington Palace on an annuity of £5,000 provided for her by King George. She never sees King Alfonso on his visits to London.

His domestic troubles, Alfonso still looks to the time when his unhappy country will recall him to the throne—Cavalcade, London.

A Speedy Locomotive

One On German Railroad Makes 92 Miles An Hour

One of the fastest steam locomotives in the world is run by the German National Railroad Company. It makes 109 miles on forced runs and an average of 92 miles per hour on usual runs. This speed is attained partly through the use of a streamlined locomotive which covers the entire locomotive.

The new locomotive is eighty-five feet long and fourteen feet high, and its larger wheels have a diameter of approximately seven and a half feet. At the speeds mentioned the locomotive makes a train of five express coaches weighing together 250 tons.

The engine is a three-cylinder super-heated express train locomotive developing about 2,800 horsepower under twenty atmospheres. It has two running axles in front, and behind are three transmission axles.

On account of the high sustained speed of the locomotive, special attention has been paid to the brakes. The train can be stopped within slightly more than one-half mile at a speed of 109 miles. Besides, there are photoelectric automatic brakes which in case a stop signal is overlooked by the engineer.

A Smuggler's Trick

Surprising tricks are used by smugglers on the Polish-German border in Upper Silesia. Recently the Reich reduced the duty on ducks. Germans, however, didn't want ducks, but geese; so smugglers fixed ducks' heads and feet on dressed geese and got them through at the lower rate.

It's almost impossible to find the kind of work you like. So many other men are looking for soft snaps, too.

Guest—"Goah, I wish I could afford a car like this!" Owner—"So do I."

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Extra values at no extra cost . . . that is your positive guarantee when you buy Firestone Tires. Among these extra values are the extra Firestone's 2 Extra Cord Plys under the tread that bind the tread and body into an elastic inseparable unit making it safe at any speed. You pay nothing for this extra feature that gives you extra safety and extra mileage.

Get the most for your money. Firestone Tires do not cost one cent more than ordinary tires and your nearest Firestone Dealer has a tire to suit every purse. See him today.

Firestone HIGH SPEED TIRES Safest ever built

Lake Water Analyzed

Astronomer Has Discovered Why It Appears Intensely Blue

Crater Lake, in the Cascade Mountains near the California border of Oregon, is the crater of an extinct volcano. Its waters are an intense blue, "unbelievably blue," according to many observers. The reason for this blueness has been one of the subjects of the investigation conducted under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. John C. Miriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, selected for the investigation Dr. Edison Pettit, an astronomer on the staff of the Mount Wilson astronomical observatory. An astronomer was selected because it was believed that the color was a light phenomenon and Dr. Pettit is an authority on light.

Analysis of the water of the lake showed this body of water was purer than most drinking water, only 88 parts in a million of solid matter suspended in it, while 500 parts were allowed in drinkable water. It contained only ten parts of chlorine, while drinking water may contain twelve. Chemical contents and suspended matter were eliminated by tests as agents giving the water a blue coloration.

Experiments were then made on the scattering of light by various kinds of water. This scattering is due to the reflecting of the light rays selectively by particles or molecules of water deep in the body of the water, as distinct from light reflected at the surface of the water. Ordinary tap water contains so much suspended matter that both the long red and the short blue rays are all reflected back out of the water in equal amounts, making the reflected light as white as the beam that entered. Ordinarily distilled water reflected back slightly more of the shorter wave lengths, giving the light coming back a slight bluish tinge. Dust-free distilled water gave a strong blue color to the light reflected back, and so did ocean water that had been allowed to settle undisturbed for years, and also Crater Lake water. A similar effect also accounts for the blue color of the sky, Dr. Pettit concludes.—New York Herald Tribune.

Virtue Rewarded

A Negro came in to a border town in Ohio on election day. In the afternoon an acquaintance met him. "Have you voted, Rastus?" "Yassir, I voted."

"How did you vote?" "Well, I voted for this way. I meets a Republican in de street an' he gibs me 'leven dollars to vote his ticket. An' I meets a Democrat an' he gibs me seven dollars to vote his ticket. So I voted for the Democrat."

"But the Republican gave you the most money?" "Yassir, dat's just de pint. I voted for dem Democrats 'cause dey is de least corrupt."

About 140,000,000 tons of coal are burned annually in England.

Fruit buds can freeze solid and still produce perfect fruit.

Little Helps For This Week

"Fear not that for I am with thee, be not dismayed for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee, yes I will help thee, yes I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." Isaiah 41:10.

Lord, be Thou near and cheer my lonely way; With Thy sweet peace my aching bosom fill; Scatter my cares and fears, my griefs allay, And be it mine each day To love and please Thee still.

What if your wicked nature rage against you? There is a river the streams of which will make glad your heart. Learn in quietness and stillness to retire to the Lord and wait upon Him. Then you shall find peace and joy in the midst of the trouble of this world. And so wait to know what is your work and service to the Lord every day in your place and station, and He will make you faithful therein, and you will not want for help, support or comfort.

An Ingenious Library

Unusual Service Given To Patients In Detroit Hospital

An ingenious rolling library built on the wheels and framework of an invalid car provides reading matter for patients of Harper hospital in Detroit, Michigan.

The library service is the direct result of the long, lonely hours spent in a hospital years ago by Mrs. Joseph Sanderson, who said: "I was in a city, with no friends, and the hours dragged horribly. I welcomed something to read and I know how books can brighten up one's time during sickness."

There are now more than 700 volumes, mostly popular fiction, in the library, and Mrs. Sanderson has 20 volunteer "librarians," who help her distribute books. It has become necessary to engage Miss Elizabeth Morley from the Detroit library to catalogue the numerous volumes.

The library consists of shelves built around the framework of an old wheel chair and there is a small desk on the top shelf, which the volunteer worker uses to check books in or out.

The service is free and the library frequently receives new and expensive works that have been presented to inmates.

An Expensive Bed

A sign of prosperity times is a mahogany four-poster bed which sells for \$1,500, that was shown during the furniture show in the Merchandise Mart at Chicago. Carved of solid mahogany and weighing 1,150 pounds, the bed was ordered by several retailers.

Trans-Atlantic liners passing near the Azores use floating keels to post the mail of passengers. The mail is picked up by fishermen.

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class matter.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in an ad and \$2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates in The Advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy coin position an extra charge is made for first week. Reading notices, 10c per count line. Legal advertising, 15c per count line for first week and 10c for each succeeding week. Cards of thanks, \$1.00.

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50c for 25 words or less per week, with 10c for each additional 5 words. Three weeks for the price of two.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

WHEAT

1 Northern	61 1/2
2 Northern	59 1/2
3 Northern	55 1/2

OATS

2 C. W.	21
Ex. 1 Feed	17



CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH

Sunday August, 30th

Sunday School 10.30 a. m.
Church Service 11.30 a. m.
"I was glad when they said unto me: Let us go unto the house of the Lord."

Come and bring your friends
Rev. J. W. Smiley
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Marcel.....50 cts.
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Finger wave.....25 cts.
Shampoo.....25 cts.

Miss Betty Milligan Prop.

An Inquiry Into Irrigation

there is no question either as to the timeliness or the importance of a thorough inquiry into the whole irrigation situation in Southern Alberta. The commissioners appointed by the provincial government are well fitted by knowledge and experience to present findings which should assist materially in the development of a satisfactory future policy.

The financial history of irrigation in the south has been far from pleasant for the general taxpayers of the province. Heavy losses were incurred by the Lethbridge Northern district, and some of these have had to be taken over by the government, but on the credit side was the fact that the project laid the foundation for steady progress along the lines of dairying, livestock, sugar beets and other production possible under a system of irrigation in a dry belt. Unfortunately for the assured solvency of the enterprise, the Lethbridge Northern was built at a time of peak prices following the war, when the land now under irrigation had been rendered worthless by a series of drought years and when farmers in the district were in a serious financial plight. Losses were inevitable under the circumstances.

Among the matters to be investigated by the commission is the relation of cost of land and water rights to the returns from the irrigated land.

In order to provide borrowing facilities for all classes of employed people The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the establishment of a personal loan service at its branch. A special department has been opened for the purpose of making loans to wage earners and salaried and professional men and women.

The plan is in brief, that any resident who is steadily employed and is acceptable to the Bank as a good credit risk may apply. The only security required is—

- (1) that the borrower must be of good character
- (2) that he be steadily employed
- (3) that he obtain the signatures of two other responsible persons to become guarantors. (This latter requirement is subject to modification under certain circumstances.) These guarantors may be fellow employee, official manager, employer, partner, merchant, professional man, relative; anyone of good character and satisfactory earning power.

Amount of Loan	Discount at 8%	Service Charge	Stamp Tax	Net Proceeds Paid to Customer	M'thly Deposit Required
\$ 60	\$ 3.60	\$.50	\$.03	\$ 55.87	\$ 5
84	5.04	.50	.03	78.43	7
108	6.48	.50	.06	100.98	9
144	8.64	.50	.06	134.80	12
168	10.08	.50	.06	157.36	14
216	12.96	.50	.06	202.23	18
276	16.56	1.00	.06	239.38	23
324	19.44	1.25	.06	303.23	27

If the borrower wishes to make one or more savings deposits in advance of the required date he may do so provided they are in even multiples of the required monthly deposit, and in that case he will benefit by receiving a larger amount of interest from his savings account.

The bank emphasizes that it in no way desires to encourage people to assume unnecessary or burdensome debts, but it does feel that if and when the need to borrow arises through unforeseen emergencies, particularly in the case of sickness, dental bills, putting in the winter's supply of coal, and other similar pressing needs, it can be of real assistance by lending at low rates and on a reasonable plan of repayment. There is an additional advantage to this plan in that after a sufficient sum has been accumulated

The present season has demonstrated the value of irrigation in an emphatic manner. Irrigated land has developed fine crops while in many districts not supplied with regular water supplies production has been at a minimum. Much depends on the cost of water and its relation to price of farm products. If the latter are low, it is impossible for settlers to pay rates which would be reasonable in times of high prices. These and other factors will, no doubt, be studied fully by the commission.

There have been previous irrigation inquiries without much result, but under the direction of Mr. Justice Ewing

Ownership of property is a desirable but not an essential qualification. The loans run for a period of a year and assist the borrower in accumulating the total of the loan from his monthly income he is required to make twelve equal monthly deposits in a savings account so that the balance of the savings account at the end of the period will be sufficient to pay off the loan. On this savings account interest at the current rate is allowed. Life insurance placed by the Bank on behalf of the borrower protects the estate of the latter and the guarantors in the event of his premature death. The cost of this insurance is 50c per \$100 and is paid from the accrued interest on the savings balances.

The loans are discounted at the rate of 6 per cent. A service charge minimum of 50c and a maximum of \$3 is made, depending on the amount of the loan. Typical examples of the cost of the service to the borrower are as follows:

Amount of Loan	Discount at 8%	Service Charge	Stamp Tax	Net Proceeds Paid to Customer	M'thly Deposit Required
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276	16.56	1.00	.06	239.38	23
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In the savings account to repay the advance the borrower will have acquired the habit of making regular deposits, thus building up a fund to take care of special needs in future.

The plan has elicited favorable comment from large employers of labor. The general feeling is that in the extension of banking credit facilities on a budget repayment plan to wage-earners and others in receipt of small incomes, the Bank is affording a valuable service.

Already some large employers of labor have obtained detailed particulars of the plan with a view to benefiting it specially to the attention of their employees so that the latter may know that there is a banking service now available under which they may borrow in case of need.

the pending investigation should produce worthwhile returns. As chairman of the board administering the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act in this province last year, he came into direct contact with the farm problems in many phases, and he probably has already a fair knowledge of what a man on an irrigated farm can produce and what he can afford to pay. He will be assisted by Roy Rainger of New Dayton, a practical farmer of the south, and by Dr. Wyatt, soil specialist of note and a technical agriculturalist.

The United States government has made arrangements to supply 55,000 jobs in the "dust bowl", make loans to at least 50,000 persons, buy up one million head of cattle, and to go into such schemes as soil conservation, shelter belt development, irrigation and dam projects, and resettlement schemes to help the afflicted areas.

What is going to be done for Western Canada in its dilemma. An awful fuss was raised about the loss of 15 million dollars for grain stabilization (which this year's events might possibly have averted) which covered five years of that operation, but surely Canadian spirit will be less niggardly in the face of the calamity which has befallen the west.

Western agriculture is now balanced on a very thin edge which might easily crash into a disaster which would shake Canada to its foundations, for after all it is said and done, Canada's economy is based on agriculture.

In the current issue of the Farm and Ranch Review, C. W. Peterson says, "Canada, in spite of her adject dependence on her agriculture, has done less for her farmer than any other country and she has much to learn on the subject. Agricultural subsidy in Canada is not a cost, it is an investment and a good one—The most urgent problem of Canada today is to keep her agriculture intact. She can afford to spend her life dollar on that objective."—Alberta Wheat Pool Budget.

Every Canadian with any knowledge of events, understands that a disaster of the first magnitude has occurred in Western Canada in the way of crop damage through drought. It is doubtful, however, if the extent of the calamity is generally realized. For nearly six weeks no rain has been experienced in any large area of the west, and the areas with even fair crops are few and far between.

The collapse of the wheat crop, upon which the west always relies to a greater extent than anything else, is the great tragedy of course. But added to this is the wide spread failure of feed crops and pastures. The west is threatened with a dire famine of live stock provender.

There are thousands of farmers in Western Canada who will not have a bushel of wheat to sell this fall. There are thousands who will have a pitifully small quantity. Wheat is the cash crop of the bulk of western farmers, and so multitudes of these farm people will have no income at all, or very little to carry them over to the new growing season. Most people do not realize the tragedy that is developing, right now and the greater tragedy of want is bound to come later on.

The western farmer has been the butt of the depression. He has been ridiculed for every effort his organizations used to get a little better prices for his commodities. He has been told that his wheat must not go at world prices and it has been gently hinted that 40c a bushel was enough for him to make both ends meet. Every prating headline of vested interests has been ridiculing the efforts of farm organizations to get living wages for the working farmers.

A year ago the west had something like 475 million bushels of wheat in current crop. A number of surveys have been business executives urged that the whole amount be thrown in world markets regardless of price or any other consequence. By the end of this month a bare 125 million bushels will be left.

The Wheat Producers have urged no export for next year that the "rental" policy was to sell in world markets only what surplus surplus which importers really wanted, and that at reasonable prices. The balance, it was urged, should be stored right in the farmer's bins to help over bad years which come at irregular intervals.

Today the farm bins are empty and the bulk of surplus wheat supplies have been sold at returns insufficient to give anything further to the wheat growers.

Of course, the "wise men" say that the market is now in a healthy condition and big traders now feel free to take in large commitments, and that everything is going along smoothly. But how will that help the farmer who have no wheat? What good is a high price to them when they have to buy feed grains for their livestock, and possibly seed wheat for next spring?

A number of the states of the U.S.A. are suffering from drought this year. The worst affected are Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Oklahoma and the eastern half of Kansas. The government of the United States has already grappled energetically with the problem and is prepared to spend 40 million dollars a year in looking after and rehabilitating the farm families who have suffered.

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IS THE CLIMATE CHANGING?
Nearly a century ago enterprising pioneers invaded the great western plains of the United States. Fifty years later the Canadian Pacific Railway

Laughlin Party Was Held

A number of the Laughlin district "Old-Timers" met on Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Young to do honor to Mrs. A. Aitken and daughter, Miss Margaret Aitken R. N. of Vancouver, who intend returning to their home this week.

After having spent a very happy time together, at 6 p m 35 friends sat down in the beautiful large dining room with the table laden with a grand and dainty supper, which all enjoyed to the fullest extent.

In the evening two "city girls", garbed in overalls, men's hats and boxing gloves carrying large milk pails proceeded to the barn to milk the cows. After a considerable length of time they returned with their pails each containing about one cup of milk, which they led to believe had been bunched from the cows.

As you see this modern method does not give very satisfactory results—however, time will tell.

dashed its rails across the prairie provinces and over the lofty passes of the Rockies and the Selkirk Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and immigrants started to populate the western plains of Canada. The movement swelled to "rent" about 1910-12. Since the first settlement in both countries man has moved an intensive war against nature.

Truth has been the greatest enemy. Large proportions of western North America have always been subject to drought. The record has been written in the trunks of trees and in the plains regions, in the soil itself. Scientists are well-to-do in the conviction that every year to popular belief, the climate is not changing, but rather runs in cycles.

After a period of abundance in a certain area rainfall seems to taper off gradually and not abruptly. How low the curve will go or when it will start upward again cannot be foretold.

The operations of man have added to the natural calamities in the west. So the only protection against erosion by the wind, was turned up by the plow and now the rich soil, reduced to powder, is sucked up by the hundreds of millions of tons and carried far as far as thousands of miles.

Dr. Wyatt of the university of Alberta estimates that the removal of one inch of soil from a farm creates a loss of 300 pounds of phosphorus, 500 pounds of nitrogen and 15 tons of organic matter. The phosphorous alone thus lost would be equal to the amount removed from the soil by 20 crops of wheat, each yielding 50 bushels per acre. It would require 149 tons of farm manure to replace the nitrogen lost in each acre, or five tons of sodium nitrate. It would require \$150 to \$250 worth of commercial fertilizer to replace the nitrogen lost from an acre by the removal of soil one inch deep.

In the United States the soil erosion specialist say that 100 million acres have been essentially destroyed for profitable farming, that another 125 million acres are seriously impaired and that another 100 million acres are threatened. And further they say that the annual money lost to land owners and the nation is not less than \$500,000,000 that, the annual rate has been increasing and the cumulative loss put conservatively is already not less than \$10 billion. If the wastage is not stopped in another 50 years the cumulative loss may reach the staggering figure of from 25 to 30 billion dollars.

Conditions are similar in Western Canada to the United States, but on the northern side of the line ravages have not been nearly so extreme. However, it is obvious from the experience of the United States that agriculture is in a perilous position in Western Canada and that drastic and immediate steps are necessary to prevent enormous losses and degeneration of those engaged in the occupation of farming. The chief hope lies in the increase of rainfall which records show is bound to come, but every effort should be made to standardize efficient cultural practices calculated to prevent wind erosion and to develop agriculture along scientific lines. The marketing problem is an important feature in the larger problem of agriculture in Western Canada.

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